

# General Abilities Test

## Instruction

This is the electronic version of the General Abilities Test.

The test consists of two parts – Verbal Reasoning and Quantitative Reasoning.

Each of the parts contains 40 questions. Each of the questions is followed by 4 or 5 possible responses, out of which only one is the correct response.

**You have 1 hour and 35 minutes for each of the parts.**

Read questions carefully to understand what is required of you and choose your response accordingly.

**Maximal score of the test is 80 points.**

**We wish you success!**

# Verbal Reasoning

## Analogyes

*Each of the following questions contains a pair of words (or phrases) in **bold** type (stem pair). Find the relationship between the meanings of the stem words (or phrases).*

*A word (or a phrase) in **bold** type is given on the right side of the stem pair. Match this word (or phrase) with one of the words (or phrases) from the possible responses so that the relationship between their meanings is similar (analogous) to the relationship in the stem pair. Note that the order of the words in the stem pair is important.*

## 1. exemplary: example

- (a) custom
- (b) innovation
- (c) history
- (d) ceremony
- (e) vestige

## traditional :

## 2. weed : cornfield

- (a) vaccine
- (b) infection
- (c) symptom
- (d) preparation
- (e) organism

## virus :

### 3. repertoire : assortment

### table of contents:

- (a) scheme
- (b) menu
- (c) recipe
- (d) grid
- (e) project

**4. commenting : intelligible**

**composing :**

- (a) repeated
- (b) cited
- (c) inspired
- (d) original
- (e) informative

**5. hidden : search for**

**accused :**

- (a) charge
- (b) acknowledge
- (c) expose
- (d) punish
- (e) vindicate



## Sentence Completion

*In each question there is a sentence (or sentences) with several parts missing. The missing parts are marked with dotted lines (-----).*

*Each possible response contains a string of words or phrases separated with slashes (/), representing a possible way of completing the sentence. Choose the response that completes the sentence in the most appropriate (meaningful and coherent) way.*

6. Infants develop attachment to persons who care for them. ----- , feeding is ----- factor in forming close bonds between mothers and infants. ----- that attachments only depend on satisfaction of hunger: infants develop ----- to those family members, who ----- feed them.

- (a) For example / an important / It is, however, not true / attachments even / seldom
- (b) However / a less important / Hence, it is not true / no attachments / seldom
- (c) For example / an important / It is, therefore, true / no attachments / often
- (d) However / a less important / Hence, it is true / attachments even / often

7. The internet ----- the distance between people with higher and lower economic statuses. It creates an information space ----- strata. It can, ----- , also help to ----- the distance between social strata. Such would be an effect of high prices on quality information. Consequently, the gap between rich and poor classes in respect of being well-informed ----- .

- (a) makes it even harder to narrow / unequally accessible for various / however / reduce / would widen
- (b) makes it easier to narrow / shared by all / however / increase / could close
- (c) makes unrealistic narrowing / unequally accessible for various / on the other hand / decrease / would close
- (d) enables narrowing / shared by all / on the other hand / increase / could widen

8. The biosphere, which comprises plants and animals, is ----- compared to the inanimate part of the nature. ----- of this, it ----- influence on the inanimate nature. The impact of plants is ----- , as ----- in volume.

- (a) not considerably smaller / In spite / does not have any / particularly important / animals exceed them
- (b) small / In spite / has an immense / particularly important / they exceed animals
- (c) small / Because / does not have any / even more insignificant / they exceed animals
- (d) not considerably smaller / Because / has an immense / even more insignificant / animals do not exceed them

9. Social-evolutionists claim that social and biological evolutions are ----- they see ----- between them: biological evolution, for which individual adaptation is central, ----- social evolution, which implies social adaptation, proceeds ----- .

- (a) similar, however, / certain differences / is slow and contingent, while / not only in unplanned ways, but also according to certain plan, and its results arrive relatively fast
- (b) obviously different, however, / a certain similarity / is slow and contingent; just like it, / not only in unplanned ways, but according to certain plan
- (c) are not very different, therefore, / many parallels / concerns whole societies, rather than isolated individuals; likewise, / through structural changes and natural selection
- (d) similar and / important differences / implies change in cultural trends, while / through individual adaptation to the environment and has a predetermined nature

10. There is no endeavor more difficult, more dangerous, and more dubious in ultimate success than an attempt to establish a new order: the innovator will ----- all who ----- ; while those for whom, on the other hand, ----- will only humbly defend it.

- (a) be supported by / would benefit from the new order / the old one was less favorable
- (b) make enemies out of / find the new order unfavorable / the old one was more favorable
- (c) be supported by / found the old order unfavorable / the new order would be less favorable
- (d) make enemies out of / benefited from the old order / the new order would be more favorable

## Logical Reasoning

*These questions differ from each other with respect to their structure. Therefore, it is important to read carefully what is required in each question and select the response accordingly.*

*In some cases, presenting data graphically may be helpful for arriving at the correct solution.*

11. Consider the statement:

- It is permitted to drive without a fastened safety belt on this road.

*Which of the following can be inferred from the given statement?*

On this road:

- (a) It is not permitted to drive with a fastened safety belt.
- (b) It is forbidden to drive with a fastened safety belt.
- (c) It is not mandatory to drive with a fastened safety belt.
- (d) It is mandatory to drive without a fastened safety belt.
- (e) It is not mandatory to drive without a fastened safety belt.



12. It is known that dogs can recognize emotions in humans – they distinguish if a person is angry, joyful, or sad, and react accordingly. Some researchers even suggest that **dogs have the ability to recognize emotional states of humans solely by their facial expressions.**

*Which of the following, if true, would provide the **strongest support** for this hypothesis?*

- (a) The ability to recognize emotions of individuals of one's own species is well developed in all species that are characterized by a high degree of social organization – dogs are among such species.
- (b) Dogs have rather poor vision and they primarily rely on the senses of smell and hearing in interactions with other dogs as well as with humans.
- (c) Experiments show that dogs have an inherent ability to recognize humans by their facial features – they can differentiate humans who resemble each other from afar and by seeing just their faces.
- (d) Experiments that aimed to study dogs' ability to recognize human emotions, were conducted on just one species of dogs.
- (e) In one experiment two groups of dogs were trained in recognizing human emotions: one group was trained through seeing humans on a computer screen, the other – through seeing humans in live. The second group proved to be much more successful.

13. On two opposite sides of a hotel hall, 6 rooms are located, 3 rooms on each side. Rooms are numbered clockwise starting from the entrance of the hall. Occupants of the rooms are 6 friends: Kakha, Sandro, Maka, Ia, Nika, and Ana (not necessarily in this order). It is known that:

1	2	3
6	5	4

- Kakha’s and Maka’s rooms are positioned diagonally to each other.
- Sandro’s and Ia’s rooms are on one and the same side of the hall.

Which of the following is a possible distribution of room numbers among friends?

	1	2	3	4	5	6
(a)	Ana	Nika	Maka	Kakha	Ia	Sandro
(b)	Maka	Nika	Sandro	Kakha	Ia	Ana
(c)	Kakha	Ia	Ana	Maka	Nika	Sandro
(d)	Ia	Sandro	Kakha	Maka	Ana	Nika
(e)	Sandro	Ia	Kakha	Ana	Nika	Maka

14. Consider the statements:

- There are deciduous plants.
- All green plants require oxygen.
- All deciduous plants belong to green plants.

*Which of the following can be false if these statements are true?*

- (a) All deciduous plants require oxygen.
- (b) There is a deciduous plant that requires oxygen.
- (c) There is a non-deciduous plant that requires oxygen.
- (d) All plants that do not require oxygen are non-deciduous.
- (e) There is no deciduous plant that does not require oxygen.

## Reading comprehension

*Read the text below carefully. For each question, select the response that is correct according to the text.*

*To answer a question, you may need to return to the text, read a relevant passage and return back to the question. For navigation, you can use the corresponding links at the end of either the text or each question.*

i In Georgia, goods are mainly counterfeited in basements, where cosmetic or grocery products of foreign brands are being produced. The number of such basements is declining day by day and, if current trends continue, they will disappear sooner or later. There is, however, one, or, to be more accurate, there are two “basements” in Tbilisi that are by no means threatened by such danger. Here the lives of real or unreal people and literary characters are being “counterfeited”. All of this is happening on a stage, in front of about 100 spectators.

ii In the mid-90s of the past century, in the aftermath of the civil war, the economic situation was very hard, people did not care for the theater; but there was a feeling that something had to change. And “Theatrical Basement” emerged – a new word in Georgian theatrical art. From expensive halls, this art moved into an ordinary basement. A new product entered the theatrical “market”; or, more

precisely, an old product was redesigned, that is, the concept of its delivery to customers was changed: the spectator went to a theater where no contrast with the external world was felt.

The risk of failure – both financial as well as creative – was great at the early stage. However, the very first performance, featuring renowned actors, was successful. The work environment for directors and actors is constantly enhanced here. The theater ensures free space for them. Any professional director can stage a play here; it is up to the director to pick the cast, the play, etc. In addition, one day a week – Monday – is set to provide the stage to less experienced directors. The full freedom in all mentioned respects is the main principle of the Theatrical Basement. There is a kind of mechanism of insurance against financial risks: if a play is unsuccessful for three performances – that is, not attended by enough viewers – then it is cancelled. It is also important to stage as many plays as possible. The audience of the theater consists mainly of people under 40. iii

to the questions: 15 16 17 18 19 20

And the majority is youth from 16 to 25. Young people attend one and the same play many times, they know the actors' roles by heart; this brings them closer to the stage and the actor. The basement managed to revive interest to the theater in the new generation, which accounts for its additional social importance.

iv For any organization, competition is one of the strongest stimuli. The Basement also has rivals – all other theaters except Rustaveli Theater, which, according to those working in the Basement, has a completely unique role in Georgian theatrical art. That is why there is a relentless work in the Basement theater in order to always offer a competitive “product” to the spectator. Numerable premiers are performed here throughout a year. The best indicator of the Basement’s success was the fact that a need for expansion arose. One more basement – Vake Basement –

was founded.

v The Basement has business relationships with various organizations and companies which serves the interests of both parties. The theater mainly receives financial support from them. In exchange, companies are given a chance to stand by a prestigious center of art and improve their public images. In the Basement, they believe that all progressive organizations have to care for their own image through social benefit, which can often be done in the form of charity. The Basement itself also offers charitable performances.

vi What will happen in the future depends on what strategy, what way of development will be chosen by the theater, as the organization. One thing is already clear though: There will always be the stage, actors performing on it, a spellbound audience and a director behind the curtains.

to the questions: 15 16 17 18 19 20

15. What is the purpose of the description of two kinds of organizations operating in basements in the first paragraph of the text?

This is:

- (a) An attempt to explain why some organizations disappear, while some others are not threatened by such danger.
- (b) An attempt to draw the reader's attention to similarities and differences between various organizations operating in basements.
- (c) A technique of contrasting to show that goods can be counterfeited in various ways.
- (d) A literary technique to draw the readers' attention and excite interest in the reader.

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16. What prompted the founders of the Theatrical Basement to offer a new product to spectators?
- (a) The incongruence between the situation in the country and the typical environment in traditional theaters.
  - (b) A wish to create something original and to draw public attention to the theatrical art thereby.
  - (c) A realization that something had to be changed in the grave economic situation of the country.
  - (d) The difficulty to find an adequate building for the theater in face of the grave situation in the country.

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17. Below some factors contributing to the popularity of the theater are specified. Which of them is not mentioned in the text?

- (a) Participation of renowned actors in the Basement Theater productions.
- (b) Publicity measures for attracting audiences.
- (c) Directing plays by professional directors.
- (d) Offering new spectacles to spectators.

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18. Which paragraphs of the text include references to social orientation of the Basement Theater?

- (a) Paragraphs I, II, and IV.
- (b) Paragraphs II, III, and V.
- (c) Paragraphs I and V.
- (d) Paragraphs III and IV.

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19. Which of the following sentence pairs describe a fact (I) and a factor accounting for it (II)?

- (a) I. Competition is one of the strongest stimuli for the organization;  
II. There is a relentless work here.
- (b) I. They have to offer a competitive “product” to the spectator;  
II. Numerable premiers are performed here throughout a year.
- (c) I. All theaters, except Rustaveli Theater, are Basement’s rivals;  
II. Rustaveli Theater has a completely unique role in Georgian theatrical art.
- (d) I. The best indicator of the Basement’s success was the fact that a need for expansion arose;  
II. Vake Basement was founded.

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20. What is the main purpose of the text?

- (a) To acquaint the reader with the history of creation of one theater and some factors determining success of it as an organization.
- (b) To discuss, using the example of one theater, those important circumstances that should be considered by any organization operating in Georgia.
- (c) To argue that nothing threatens the theater and theatrical life, no matter what way of development its leaders choose.
- (d) To demonstrate the difficulties connected with attempts of innovation in theatrical art.

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## Analogyes

*Each of the following questions contains a pair of words (or phrases) in **bold** type (stem pair). Find the relationship between the meanings of the stem words; then choose from the possible responses the one in which the relationship between the two words (or phrases) is most similar (analogous) to the relationship you have found in the stem pair. Note that the order of the words (or phrases) in the pairs is important.*

## **21. shoot a movie : video camera**

- (a) conduct an orchestra : score
- (b) fix the focus : photo camera
- (c) paint a wall : brush
- (d) tune a piano : key
- (e) facelift a building : tile

**22. tabooed : permitted**

- (a) masked : concealed
- (b) allegorical : ambiguous
- (c) metaphorical : artistic
- (d) ciphered : revealed
- (e) hyperbolized : exaggerated

**23. tank : pool**

- (a) drawer : cell
- (b) notebook : book
- (c) rock : cave
- (d) beginning : title
- (e) piece : slice



## 24. probability : possible

- (a) ecosystem : local
- (b) matrix : schematic
- (c) plot : laconic
- (d) symbol : conditional
- (e) event : scale

## 25. equation mark : equation

- (a) point : coordinates
- (b) sun : solar system
- (c) river : delta
- (d) race : barrier
- (e) arc : hall

**26. scandal : voiced**

- (a) ritual : secret
- (b) doctrine : utopian
- (c) inflation : periodic
- (d) method : complex
- (e) pandemic : total

**27. serpentine : zigzag**

- (a) whirlpool : funnel
- (b) road : horizon
- (c) equator : parallel
- (d) stairs : hierarchy
- (e) bridge : arc

## Sentence Completion

*In each question there is a sentence (or sentences) with several parts missing. The missing parts are marked with dotted lines (-----).*

*Each possible response contains a string of words or phrases separated with slashes (/), representing a possible way of completing the sentence. Choose the response that completes the sentence in the most appropriate (meaningful and coherent way).*

28. According to some scholars, history, regardless of its practical usefulness, ----- the status of genuine science, ----- that, instead of ----- , it ----- explicates links between them.

- (a) is entitled to claim / but on the condition / recounting unrelated facts / undertakes their classification and
- (b) is not entitled to claim/ because it is obvious / linking facts to each other/ aspires to classify them and
- (c) should not be given / if we ascertain / classifying seemingly unrelated facts / aspired to explain them and
- (d) can be given / notwithstanding its specificity / classifying and explaining seemingly unrelated facts / only

29. ----- , all the ----- as a result of the study of nature, as well as the advances in technology that ----- , may ----- .

- (a) Unsurprisingly / damage that humans have caused to the environment / bring us ever closer to an ecological disaster / prove to be good for humankind
- (b) Paradoxically / goods that are gained by humans / seem to be serving the sole purpose of easing human life / lead to the demise of humankind
- (c) Unsurprisingly / goods that are gained by humans / bring us ever closer to an ecological disaster / prove to be good for humankind
- (d) Paradoxically / damage that humans have caused to the environment / seem to be serving the sole purpose of easing human life / lead the demise of humankind

**30.** The true secret of giving advice, after you have honestly given it, is ----- it has been taken ----- persist in trying ----- by persuasion or force.

- (a) not to pay attention how and when / and / to urge people to act on your advice
- (b) not to remain indifferent whether / or not and, therefore, not to / to urge people to act on your advice
- (c) to pay attention how and when / and / to urge people to decide on their own
- (d) to be perfectly indifferent whether / or not and never / to set people right



## Logical Reasoning

*These questions differ from each other with respect to their structure. Therefore, it is important to read carefully what is required in each question and select the response accordingly.*

*In some cases, presenting data graphically may be helpful for arriving at the correct solution.*

31. A museum purchased paintings by Van Gogh, Gauguin, Cezanne, and Modigliani – one by each artist. One of the paintings is in gouache, one – in watercolor, one – in pastels, and one – in oil. It is known that:

- The painting in gouache was more expensive than the painting in watercolor, but less expensive than the oil painting.
- The painting by Van Gogh was the most expensive, while the painting by Gauguin – the least expensive.

*Below, various combinations of the artists and the kinds of paint used in their works are given. Which of them is possible according to the conditions specified above?*

	Van Gogh painting	Gauguin painting	Cezanne painting	Modigliani painting
(a)	watercolor	Pastels	oil	gouache
(b)	oil	Gouache	pastels	watercolor
(c)	gouache	Watercolor	oil	pastels
(d)	pastels	Gouache	watercolor	oil
(e)	pastels	Watercolor	gouache	oil

32. Elephants actively use vocalizations for communication with each other. One of the main functions of these vocal signals is to warn other elephants about danger. A group of researchers analyzed and compared recordings of warning vocalizations by elephants and arrived at the hypothesis that elephants communicate to each other the type and the degree of the danger using specific vocal signals.

*Which of the following, if true, would **challenge** this hypothesis most?*

- (a) The analysis of the recordings showed that elephants' vocalizations at the sight of a swarm of bees are acoustically different from vocalizations at the sight of humans.
- (b) Elephants respond differently to different kinds of danger: when encountered by an agitated swarm of bees they start shaking their heads, while when noticing humans, they run away.
- (c) In an experiment, earlier recordings of various types of warning vocalizations of a parade of elephants were played to the same parade. Elephants' reactions were just the same in all cases.
- (d) In an experiment, a recording of warning vocalizations of a parade of elephants was played to a different parade. As soon as elephants heard the recording, they ran away and started to make very similar vocalizations.
- (e) Recording analysis showed that the faster the perceived danger is approaching the louder and the more intensive elephants' warning vocalizations are.

**33.** Consider the statements:

- I     Some books in my library are French.
- II    My friend has never read any French book.
- III   My friend has read all books from my library.

*Which of the following is **not correct** about the relationship of these statements?*

- (a)   I and II statement entail negation of III.
- (b)   II and III statements entail negation of I.
- (c)   I and III statements entail negation of II.
- (d)   Each of these statements follow from the remaining two.
- (e)   None of these statements follows from the remaining two.

34. Consider the statements:

- If global warming continues at the same pace, glaciers of the earth will melt soon.
- If glaciers of the earth melt soon, many species will lose their habitats.

*Which of the following can **be inferred** from these statements?*

- (a) Global warming will not continue at the same pace or many species will not lose their habitats.
- (b) If glaciers of the earth do not melt soon, then many species will retain their habitats.
- (c) Global warming will not continue at the same pace or many species will lose their habitats.
- (d) Global warming will continue at the same pace or many species will lose their habitats.
- (e) If global warming does not continue at the same pace, then many species will retain their habitats.

## Reading comprehension

*Read the text below carefully. For each question, select the response that is correct according to the text.*

*To answer a question, you may need to return to the text, read a relevant passage and return back to the question. For navigation, you can use the corresponding links at the end of either the text or each question.*

i 20 years ago the majority of scholars still believed that they knew the time, place, and the duration of the Neolithic Revolution, which marked the emergence of agriculture and the settlement of previously scattered nomadic groups of hunter-gatherers. Agriculture, supporting higher densities of population, enabled humans to live together in large settlements. And large societies fostered exchange of ideas. Technological and social innovations were advancing faster. Organized religion emerged to ensure cohesion of still unstable groups.

ii In recent years, however, many new discoveries, and, first of all, the results of studies of the Gobekli Tepe complex led many scholars to revise their views. The Gobekli Tepe complex is located in Southern Turkey, near the origins of the Tigris and Euphrates. It was built around 9600-8200 BC. Here several dozen massive stone columns were erected in circles. On limestone columns, bas-reliefs of lions, boars, cranes, scorpions,

and foxes are carved. German scholar, Klaus Schmidt started to study Gobekli Tepe in 1994. He discovered the first circle of columns. Geomagnetic investigation led to the detection of 20 more circles underground. The largest column, weighing 16 tons, stands 5.4 meters tall. The circles are arranged according to a certain principle. Each limestone column has the shape of a gigantic T.

According to Schmidt, T columns are stylized iii representations of humans – some columns have hands descending from their “shoulders”; hands end with finely curved fingers directed towards the “waistband”. Stones are facing the center, as in an encounter or a dance. This can be a depiction of a religious ritual (priests dance). According to some scholars, animals in bas-reliefs were meant to be protecting figures represented by the columns – symbols of mighty beings from another world. There is no sign of a settlement in Gobekli Tepe – either hearth or any trace of farming. Gobekli Tepe

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was a sacred place. It could, as well, have been a Neolithic version of Disneyland – it hosted festivities and public gatherings for celebrations. Some kind of social organization would be necessary for building the temple, as well as for governing the crowds assembled in it. This temple was built by hunter-gatherers. According to Schmidt, Gobekli Tepe offers a reversed scenario of the development of civilization: a massive temple built by hunter-gatherers proves that religion, perhaps, emerged earlier than civilization.

iv French archaeologist, Jacques Cauvin uses the term “symbolic revolution” to describe the conceptual change in human consciousness that enabled humans to imagine gods as

humanlike beings existing beyond the physical world. Schmidt views Gobekli Tepe as an illustration of Cauvin’s point. “T-columns are exactly symbols of dwellers of that other world,” he writes, and continues: “We all thought until now that the origin of civilization was related to forces of nature. But now I believe that civilization is a creation of the human mind.” Some scholars, however, view attempts at finding a single common scenario of the emergence of civilization with skepticism. A decisive factor could have been agriculture in one place, art and religion in another, and population growth and social organization elsewhere.

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**35.** What is the relationship between the first and second paragraphs of the text?

- (a) The second paragraph describes a discovery that serves as an additional argument for the accepted version of the development of humankind, which is presented in the first paragraph.
- (b) The second paragraph contains a hint that the example described in it may throw doubt on the traditional scenario of the development of humankind, which is presented in the first paragraph.
- (c) The example presented in the second paragraph disproves conclusively the reasoning about the Neolithic Revolution that is developed in the first paragraph.
- (d) The second paragraph presents an alternative version of the theory of the development of agriculture, which is formulated in the first paragraph.

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**36.** Based on what does Klaus Schmidt suppose that T-columns are stylized representations of humans?

- (a) T-columns are arranged in circles, stones are facing the center and they are representations of priests.
- (b) The limestone columns are shaped as gigantic T-s and are carved; these columns were erected by hunter-gatherers.
- (c) On T-columns, at the so called “waistband”, fingers are carved; and the columns are facing each other as in human dance.
- (d) T-columns have human shape, each of them with a distinct head, shoulders, and hands; they “face” each other as humans in an encounter.

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37. Which of the following opinions or facts does not directly indicate the purpose of Gobekli Tepe?

- (a) The arrangement of columns may depict a ritual dance of priests.
- (b) Gobekli Tepe might have been a Neolithic version of Disneyland.
- (c) In Gobekli Tepe, archaeologists did not find any trace of a settlement.
- (d) Animals carved in bas-reliefs might be protecting figures represented in columns – symbols of mighty beings from the other world.

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**38.** Schmidt views Gobekli Tepe as an illustration of Cauvin's theory because:

- (a) Some artifacts found in this complex confirm that humans were already able to imagine gods in face of humans and try to represent them symbolically.
- (b) Materials obtained from this massive temple confirm that civilization developed after the same scenario in all human groups that settled in this region during the Neolithic period.
- (c) To build this complex, technological knowledge and skills were necessary, which were not accessible in societies of hunter-gatherers.
- (d) The existence of Gobekli Tepe provides new evidence supporting the accepted views of the development of civilization.

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39. Which of the following opinions about the factors of the emergence of civilization is not mentioned in the last sentence of the text?

- (a) The settlement of hunting-gatherer groups and the development of agriculture led to the emergence of technological and social innovations, which implies the emergence of civilization.
- (b) Humans' reverence to supernatural forces and their attraction to spectacles might themselves be determinants of the emergence of civilization.
- (c) The emergence of civilization was prompted by the changes in the environment: after the end of ice age, humans were able to settle in new territories, which led to the emergence of new centers of civilization.
- (d) Cohabitation of large groups of humans facilitates the spread of knowledge and ideas among them and, also, requires formation of new social institutions; these are preconditions for the emergence of civilization.

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40. Consider further information regarding the Gobekli Tepe region:

- I – The center of the Neolithic Revolution was the Fertile Crescent – a crescent-shaped region comprising territories of North-Eastern Gaza, Southern Turkey and Iraq. By 6,000 BC, the transition from hunting-gathering societies to agricultural settlements was almost completed here. Gobekli Tepe is located on the northern edge of this region.
- II – The earliest evidence of plant cultivation and animal husbandry is found in Nevali Cori. This is a settlement 30 km from Gobekli Tepe.
- III – 160 km from Gobekli Tepe, there is a Neolithic settlement. Smaller T-shaped columns with animal bas-reliefs were discovered in its vicinity too.

Which of the following hypothesis is based on the text and all of these three pieces of information?

- (a) In the course of time, people working on Gobekli Tepe temple or gathering for celebrations here, would face the need of securing enough food. This is what prompted intensive cultivation of wild cereals and domestication of animals.
- (b) Gobekli Tepe might have been one of the centers of the Neolithic Revolution. It was around it that a society unified by a shared religion was formed that had its specific style in architecture or sculpture.
- (c) By the time Gobekli Tepe temple was constructed, there should already have been some experience of plant cultivation and animal husbandry in the region; it is possible that traces of a Neolithic settlement will be discovered here too.
- (d) Gobekli Tepe proves that civilization is a creation of human mind. The style of art that is common to all temples discovered in the region provides a confirmation for this view.

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